The South Bay Mercury Project:

Using Biosentinels to Monitor Effects of Wetland Restoration for the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project













Josh Ackerman, Mark Marvin-DiPasquale, Darell Slotton, Collin Eagles-Smith, Mark Herzog, Alex Hartman, Jennifer Agee, and Shaun Ayers





Background

- South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project converted Pond A8 to tidal flow
 & breached internal levees to create new Pond A8/A7/A5 Complex
- > Pond A8 Notch completed fall 2010 & opened June 1, 2011
- > Potential changes in mercury cycling as a result of management actions

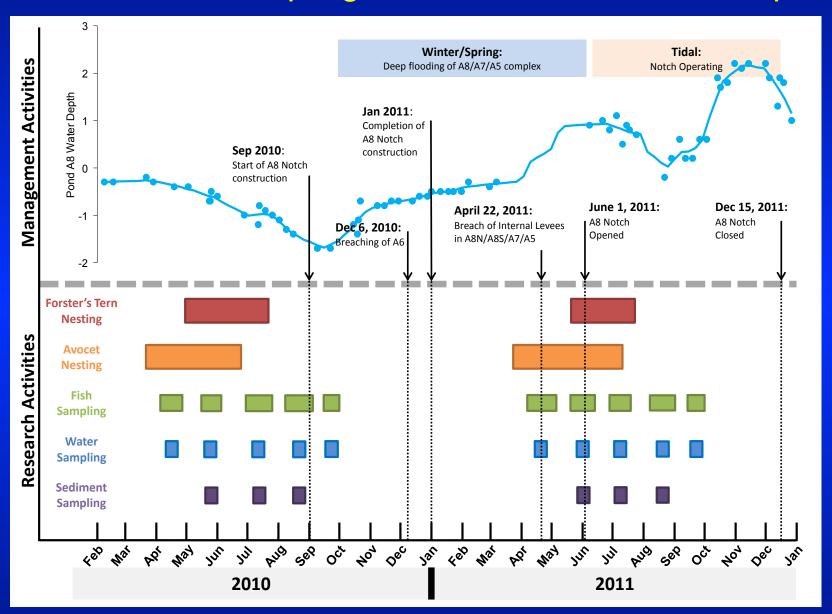


Project Goals & Experimental Design

- Examine changes in mercury concentrations in sediment, water, fish, and birds
- Experimental Design:
 - Before (2010) vs after (2011) construction activities
 - Before vs after opening of Pond A8 Notch (June 1, 2011)
 - Restored Ponds (A7, A8) vs Reference Ponds (A3N, A16)
 - Impacted Slough (Alviso Slough) vs Reference Slough (Mallard Slough)



Restoration & Sampling Timeline for A8 Pond Complex





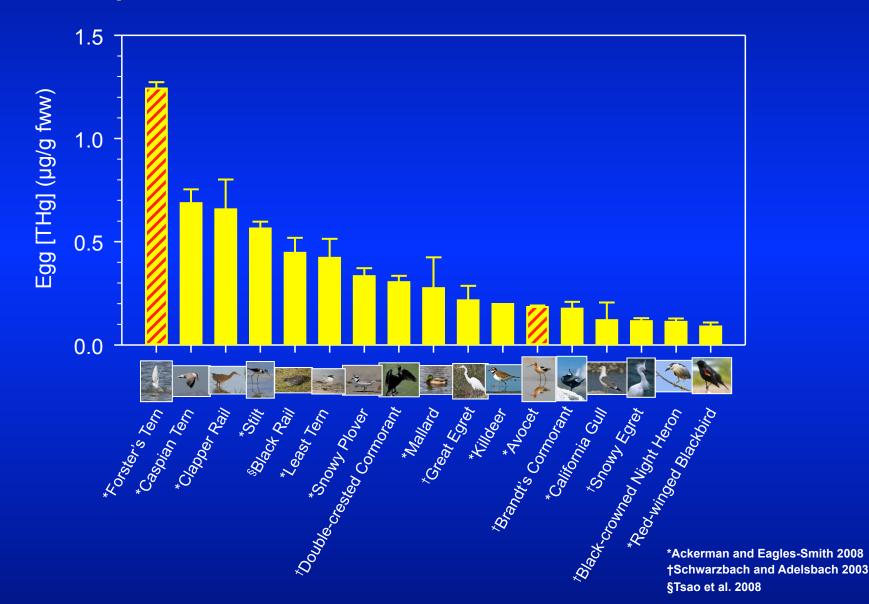
Bird Biosentinels





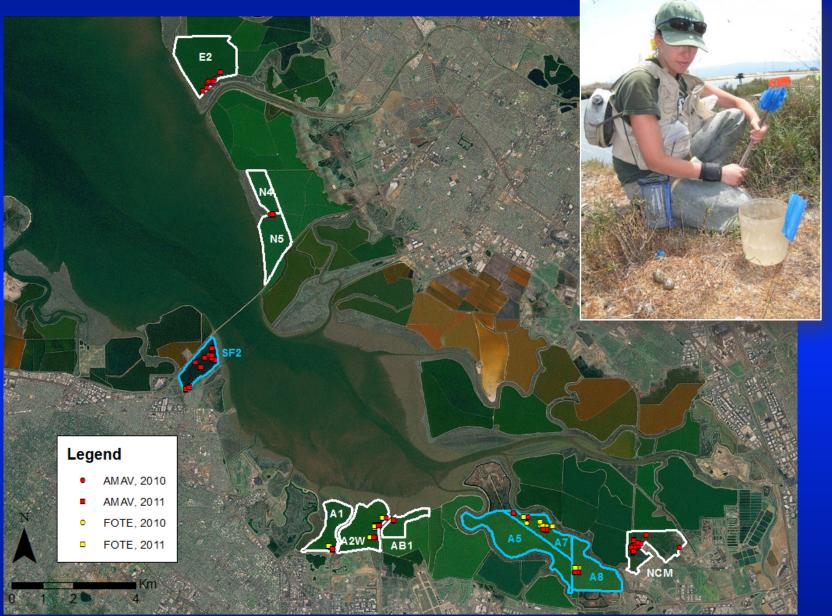


Bird Mercury Exposure in Bay (San Francisco Bay: 17 species, N>4,000)



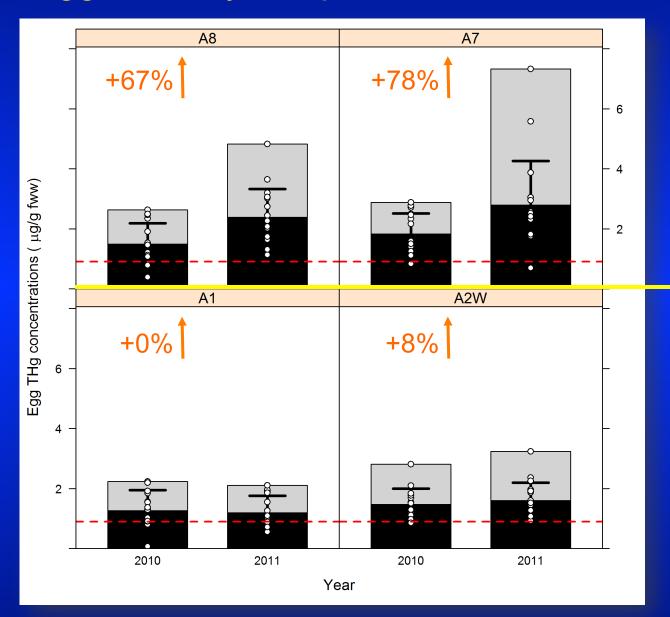


Locations of Bird Egg Sampling





Tern Egg Mercury Response to Wetland Restoration

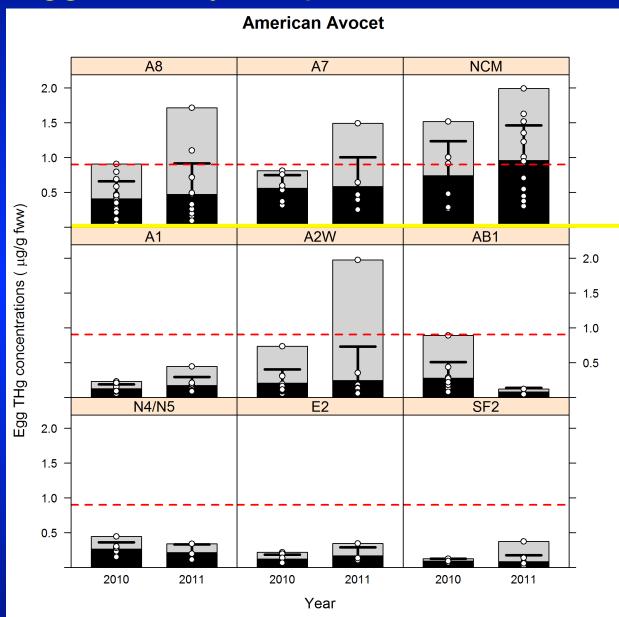


Restored Wetlands

Control Wetlands



Avocet Egg Mercury Response to Wetland Restoration



Restored Wetlands

Control Wetlands



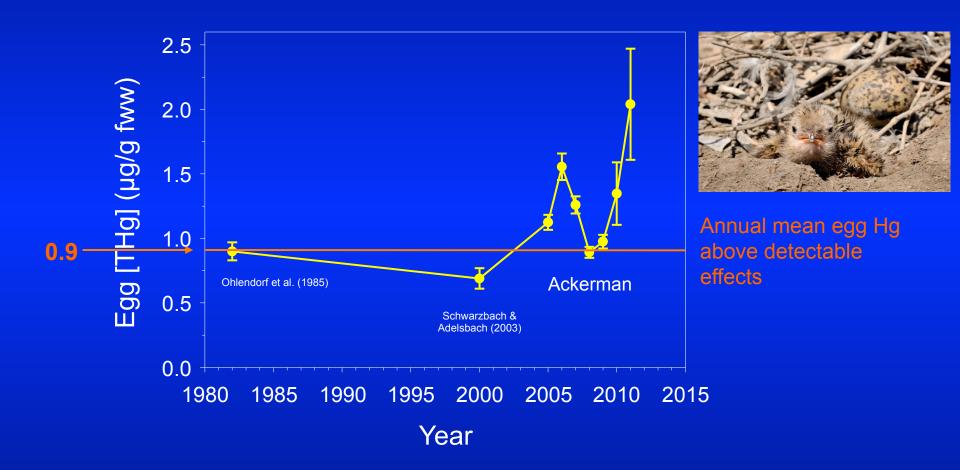
% of Eggs Above Toxicity Level in Restored Ponds

BeforeAfterTerns90%→ 100%Avocets5%→ 14%





Tern Egg Mercury Concentrations in San Francisco Bay May be Increasing





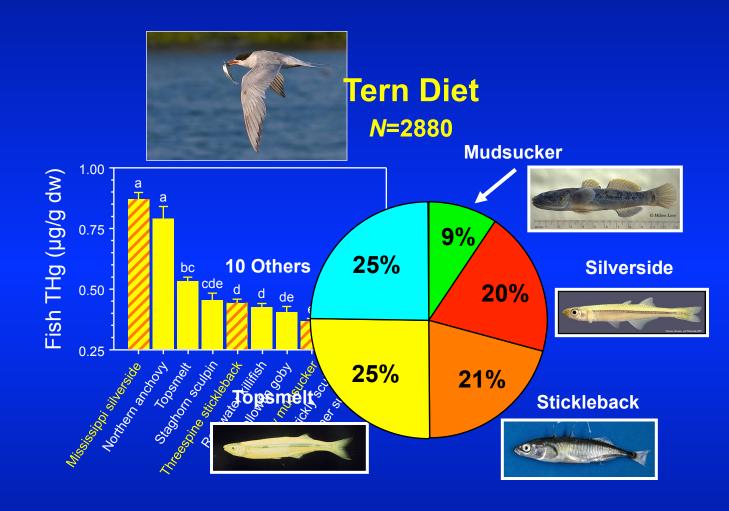
Fish Biosentinels



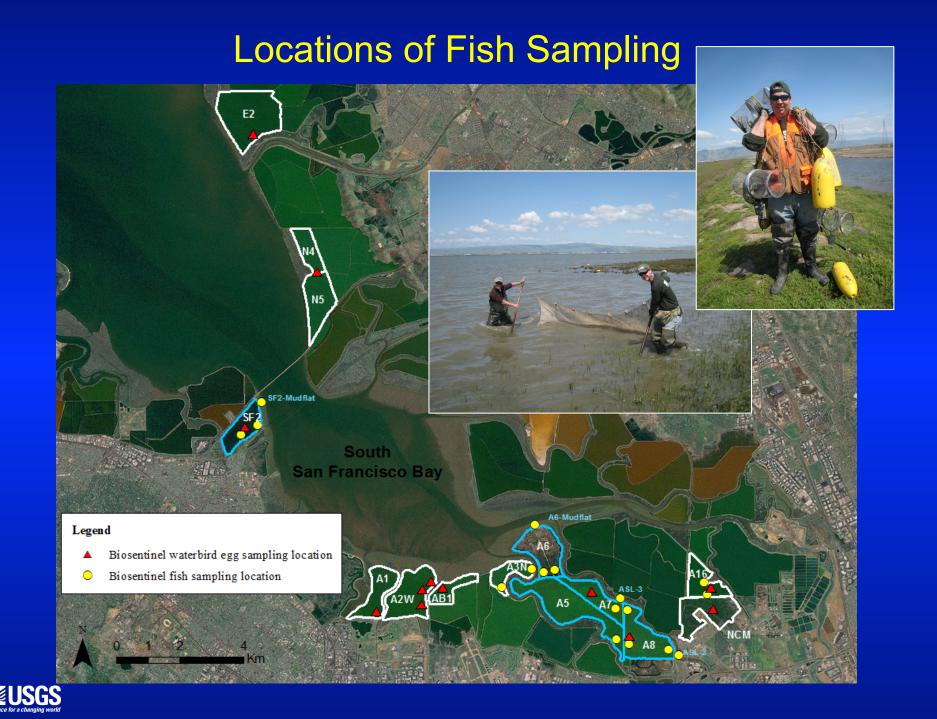




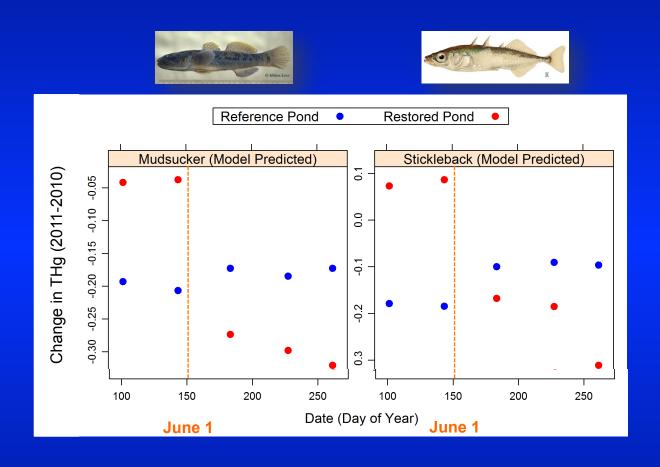
Fish Mercury Among Species & Tern Diet







Fish Mercury Response to Wetland Restoration





Effects of A8 Restoration on Mercury

- Mercury increased dramatically in tern eggs after restoration actions between years; smaller trend for avocets
- Tern egg mercury concentrations well above toxic effect levels
- Pond fish mercury also increased substantially between years in Restored Ponds relative to Reference Ponds, but decreased once Pond A8 Notch was opened
- Fish mercury concentrations in Restored Ponds still very high relative to Reference Ponds, even after decline when Pond A8 Notch was opened
- Restoration Project incorporating results into management
 - A8 notch not fully opened
 - Continued monitoring of bird egg mercury incorporated to guide future management actions



Thank you!

Funding:

Resource Legacy Fund, State of California Coastal Conservancy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USGS

Logistical Support:

Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Eden Landing Cological Reserve, South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project

Report Available:

Ackerman, JT, M Marvin-DiPasquale, D Slotton, CA Eagles-Smith, MP Herzog, CA Hartman, JL Agee, and S Ayers. 2013. The South Bay Mercury Project: using biosentinels to monitor effects of wetland restoration for the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project. U. S. Geological Survey, Western Ecological Research Center, Davis, CA. 227 pp.

http://www.werc.usgs.gov/ProductDetails.aspx?ID=4908

contact: jackerman@usgs.gov



